

b. 27. c.

THE Vnnaturall Father:

OR,

The cruell Murther committed by
JOHN ROWSE of the Towne of Ewell, ten m
from London, in the County of Surry, upon two
of his owne Children...

With his Prayer and Repentance in Prison, his Arrai
ment and Iudgement at the Sessions, and his Execution
for the said fact at Croydon, on Munday the
second of Iuly. 1621.

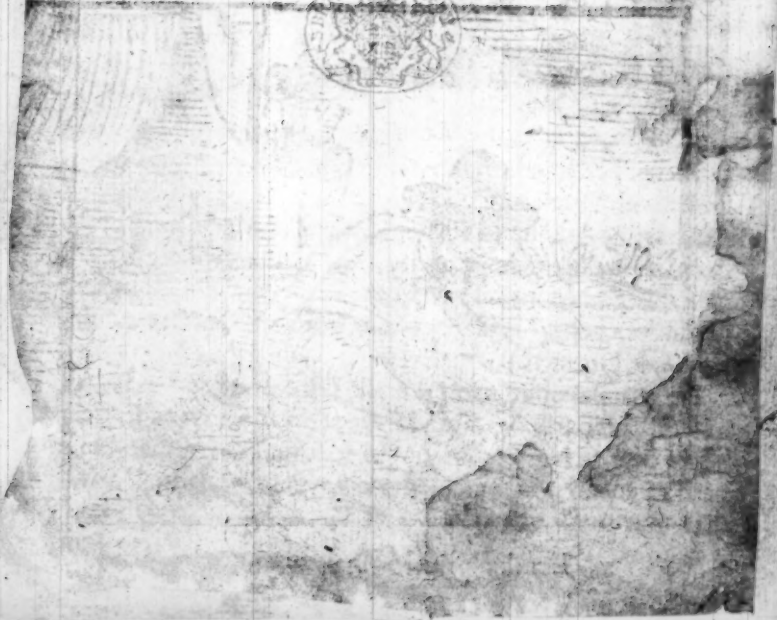


London printed for J. T. and H. G. 1621.

THE
VIRGINIA

The first Virginia company
was established in 1607
by the London Company
and the Plymouth Company
under a charter from James I.

The first settlement was at Jamestown
in 1607. The colony was
founded by the London Company
and the Plymouth Company
under a charter from James I.





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VNNATVRALL
FATHER.



S a chaine consists of diuers linkes, and euery linke depends and is inyoak'd vpon one another : Euen so our sinnes, being the Chaine wherewith Satan doth binde and manacle vs, are so knit, twisted, and soldered together, that without our firme faith ascending, and Gods grace descending, wee can neuer bee freed from those infernall setters; for Sloth is linked with Drunkennes, Drunkennes with Fornication and Adultery, & Adultery with Murder, and so of al the rest of the temptations, suggestions and actions, wherewith miserable men and women are insnared, and led captiue into perpetuall perdition, except the mercy of our gracious God be our defence and safegard.

For a lamentable example of the Diuels malice, and mans misery, this party, of whom I treat at this time, was a wretch, not to be matched, a fellow not be fellowed, & one that scarce hath an equall, for matchlesse misery, and vnnaturall Murder. But to the matter.

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This *John Rowse* being a Fishmonger in *London*, gaue over his trade, and liued altogether in the Towne of *Ewell*, neere *Noneſuch*, in the County of *Surry*, ten miles from *London*, where he had Land of his owne for himſelfe and his heires for euer to the value of fifty pounds a yeere, with which hee liued in good and honeſt faſhion, being well reputed of all his neighbours, and in good eſtimation with Gentlemen and others that dwelt in the adioyning Villages.

Vntill at the laſt he married a very honeſt and comely woman, with whom hee liued quietly and in good faſhion ſome ſix moneths, till the Diuell ſent an inſtrument of his, to diſturbe their Matrimoniall happineſſe: for they wanting a Maidſeruant, did entertain into their houſe a Wench, whoſe name was *Jane Blundell*, who in ſhort time was better acquainted with her Maſters bed then honeſty required, which in time was found out and knowne by her Miſtris, and brake the peace, in ſuch ſort, betweene the ſaid *Rowſe* and his Wiſe, that in the end, after two yeeres continuance, it brake the poore womans heart, that ſhe dyed & left her Husband a widdower, where he and his Whore were the more free to uſe their owne contentments, and vngodly embracements.

Yet that eſtate of being vnmarried was diſpleaſing to him, ſo that he tooke to wiſe another woman, who for her outward feature, and inward qualities was euery way fit for a very honeſt man, although it were her hard fortune to match other wiſe.

With this laſt Wiſe of his he liued much diſcontented, by reaſon of his keeping his lewd Trull in his houſe, ſo that by his dayly Ryot, exceſſiue drinking, & vnproportionable ſpending, his eſtate began to be much impoueriſhed, much of his Land morgag'd and forfeited, himſelfe aboue two hundred pounds indebted, and in proceſſe of time to be (a ſecond
liuer)

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liuer) of all his honest neighbours rejected and contemned.

His estate and credit being almost past recoverie wasted and impaired, he forsooke his Wife, came vp to *London* with his Wench, where hee fell in new league with a corrupted friend; who (as he said) did most courteously coozen him of all that euer he had, & whom at this time I forbear to name; because it was *John Rowse* his request before his execution, that he should not be named in any Booke or Ballad, but yet vpon a Dye his name may be picked out betwixt a sinke & a trey. This false friend of his (as he said) did perswade him to leaue his Wife for altogether, and did lodge and boord him and his paramore certaine weekes in his house, and afterward caused him and her to be lodged (hauing chang'd his name) as Man and Wife in an honest mans house neere *Bishops-gate*, at *Benis Marks*, where they continued so long, till his money was gone, (as indeede he neuer had much, but now and then small petty summes from his secret friend aforesaid) and he being fearefull to bee smok'd out by his Creditors, was counselled to leaue his Country, and depart for *Ireland*; and before his going ouer-Sea, his friend wrought so, that all his Land was made ouer in trust to him, and Bonds, Couenants, and Leases made, as fully bought and sold for a summe of two hundred and threescore pounds; of all which money the said *Rowse* did take the Sacrament and his death, that hee neuer did receiue one penny, but hee said that now and then he had fise or ten shillings at a time from his said friend, and neuer aboue twenty shillings, and that all that euer he had of him being summ'd together, was not aboue three & twenty pounds, the which moneys his friend did pay himselfe out of his Rents. But some more friend to him, then he was to himselfe, did doubt that he was cheated of his Land: whereupon (to make all sure) he said that his false friend did so farre pro-
uaile

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uaille with him, that hee the said *Romse* tooke an Oath in the open Court at Westminster Hall, that hee had lawfully sold his Land, and had receiued the summe abouesaid, in full satisfaction and paiement, and his said friend did vow and protest many times vnto him, with such oathes and vehement curses, that he neuer would deceiue his trust, but that at any time when hee would command all those forged Bonds and Leases, that hee would surrender them vnto him, and that hee should neuer be damnified by them or him, to the value of one halfe-penny. Vpon which protestations (hee said) he was enticed to vndoe himselfe out of all his earthly possessions, & by a false oath to make hazard of his inheritance in Heauen.

In *Ireland* he stayd not long, but came ouer againe, and was by his friend perswaded to goe into the Low Countries: which he did, neuer minding his Wife and two small Children which he had by her, hauing likewise a brace of bastards by his Whore (as some say) but he said that but one of them was of his begetting. But he, after some stay in *Holland*, saw that he could not fadge there, according to his desire, and withall, suspecting that he was cheated of his Land, and about all, much perplexed in his Conscience for the false oath that he had taken, pondering his miserable estate, and ruing his vnkindnesse to his Wife, and vnnaturall dealing to his Children, thinking with himselfe what course were best to take to helpe himselfe out of so many miseries which did compass him, he came ouer againe into *England* to his deare friend, demanding of him his Bonds and Leases of his Land which hee had put him in trust withall. But then his friend did manifest himselfe what he was, and told him plainly that he had no wronges, nor any Land of his, but what hee had dearely bought and paid for. All which *Romse* replied vnto

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vnto him) was false, as his owne Conscience knew. Then said the other, haue I not heere in my custody your hand and Seale to confirme my lawfull possession of your Land? and moreouer haue I not a Record of an Oath in open Court, which you tooke concerning the truth of all our bargain? And seeing that I haue all these especiall points of the Law, as an Oath, Indentures, and a sure possession, take what course you will, for I am resolved to hold vvhath I haue.

These (or the like) words, in effect passed betwixt *Rosse* and his Friend (Trusty *Roger*) which entring at his cares, pierced his heart like Daggers; and beeing out of money and Credit, a man much infamous for his bad life, indebted beyond all possible meanes of payment; a periured wretch to coozen himselfe, hauing no place or meanes to feede or lodge, and fearefull of being arrested, hauing so much abused his Wife, and so little regarded his Children, being now brought to the pits brim of desperation, not knowing amongst these calamities which way to turne himselfe, hee resolved at last to goe home to *Ewell* againe to his much wronged Wife, for his last refuge in extremitie.

The poore Woman receiued him with ioy, and his Children with all gladnesse welcomed home the prodigall Father, with whom he remained in much discontentment and perplexitie of minde: the Diuell still tempting him to mischief and despaire; putting him in minde of his better estate, comparing pleasures past with present miseries, and hee resoluing that hee had beene a man in that Towne had beene a Gentlemans companion, of good Reputation and Calling, that hee had Friends, Lands, Money, Apparell, and Credit, with meanes suf-

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ficient to haue left for the maintenance of his Family, and that now he had nothing left him but pouerty and beggerie, and that his two Children were like to be left to go from doore to doore for their liuing.

Being thus tormented and tost with restlesse imaginati-
ons; hee seeing dayly to his further grieve, the poore case
of his children, and fearing that worse would befall them
hereafter, hee resolved to worke some meanes to take a-
way their languishing liues, by a speedy & vntimely death,
the which practife of his (by the Diuels instigation and as-
sistance) he effected as followeth.

To bee sure that no body should stop or preuent his di-
uellish enterprife; hee sent his Wife to *London* in a frivo-
lous errand, for a riding Coate: and she being gone some-
what timely, and too soone in the morning, both her Chil-
dren being in bed and fast asleepe, beeing two very pretty
Girles, one of the age of sixe yeeres, and the other foure
yeeres old, none being in the house but themselues, their
vnfortunate Father, and his ghostly Counsellor, the dore
being fast locked, hee having an excellent Spring of wa-
ter in the Sellar of his house (which, to a good minde
that would haue imploy'd it well, would haue beene a bles-
sing: for the water is of that Christaline puritty, and cleere-
nesse, that *Queen Elizabeth* of famous memory would day-
ly send for it for her owne vse) in which hee purposed to
drowne his poore innocent children sleeping: for he going
into the Chamber where they lay, took the yongest of them
named *Elizabeth* forth of her bed, and carried her
the Stayres into his Sellar, and there put her in the Spring
of Water, holding downe her head vnder that pure Ele-
ment with his hands, till at last the poore harmelesse soule
and body parted one from another.

Which

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Which first Act of this his inhumane Tragedy being ended, hee carried the dead corps vp three payre of stayres, and laying it downe on the floore, left it, and went down into the Chamber where his other Daughter, named *Mary*, was in bed; being newly awaked, and seeing her father, demanded of him where her Sister was? To whom he made answer that he would bring her where she was. So taking her in his armes, hee carried her downe towards the Seller: and as hee was on the Seller stayres, shee asked him what he would doe, and whither he would carry her? Feare nothing, my Child (quoth hee) I will bring thee vp againe presently: and being come to the Spring, as before hee had done with the other, so hee performed his last vnfatherly deed vpon her, & to be as good as his word, carried her vp the stayres & laid her by her sister; that done, he laid them out, and covered them both with a sheete, walking vp and downe his house, weeping and lamenting his owne misery, and his friends treachery, that was the maine ground of all his misfortunes, & the death of his Children: and though there was time and opportunity enough for him to flye, & to seeke for safety; yet the burthen and guilt of his conscience was so heavy to him, and his desperate case was so extreme, that hee neuer offered to depart; but as a man weary of his life, would, and did stay, till such time as hee was apprehended and sent to Prison, where he lay till he was rewarded with a iust deserued death.

What his other intents were, after hee had drowned his Children, is vncertaine; for hee drew his sword and laid it naked on a Table, and after, he gate a poore woman downe into the Seller, and in the same place where the two Infants lost their liues, hee did helpe the woman to wring a Buckle of his clothes, and then he requested her to help to

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conuey his goods out of his house; for hee said that hee feared that the Sheriffe of Surry would come and seaze vpon all. But the woman not thinking of any of the harme that was done, imagined that he had meant that his goods would be seazed for debt, and not for murder.

But to returne to the miserable Mother of the murdered Children, shee said that her heart throbbed all day, as fore-boading some heauy mischance to come: and hauing done her businesse that shee came about to *London*, as soone as shee came home, she asked for her Children, to whom her Husband answered that they were in a neighbours house in the Towne. Then said she, I will goe thither to fetch them home. No quoth he, I will goe my selfe presently for them. Thē said his wife, let the poore woman that is heere goe and bring them home. But at last she saw such delay was vsed, she was going het selfe; then her Husband told her that hee had sent them to a Kinsmans of his at a Village called *Sutton*; foure miles from *Emell*; and that hee had provided well for them, and prayd her to bee contented and feare nothing, for they were well. These double tales of his, made her to doubt somewhat was amiss: therefore shee intreated him for Gods sake to tell her truly where they were. Wherevpon he said, If you will, needs know where they are, goe but vpl the staires into such a Chamber, and there you shall finde them. But in what a lamentable perplexity of mind the poore woman was when shee perceiued how and which way they lost their liues, any Christian that hath an heart of flesh may imagine. Presently the Constable was sent for, who tooke him into his custody, who amongst other talke, demanded of him why and how hee could commit so vnnaturall a fact, as to murder his Children? To whom he answered, that he did it, because

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because he was not able to keepe them, and that hee was loth they should goe about the Towne a begging: and morcouer, that they were his owne; and being so, that hee might doe what hee would with them, and that they had their liues from him, and therefore he had taken their liues from them, and was contented to lose his life for them; for he was sure that their miseries were past, and for his part, he had an assured hope to goe to them, though they could not come to him.

So being had before a Iustice, his Examination was very briefe; for he confest all the whole circumstances of the matter freely; so that he was sent to the common Prison of *Surry*, cal'd the *White-Lion*, where hee remained fouртеene or fiftene weekes a wonderfull penitent Prisoner, neuer, or very seldome, being without a Bible, or some other good booke meditating vpon; and when any one did but mention his Children, he would fetch a deep sigh, and weepe, desiring every one to pray for him: and vpon his owne earnest request, he was praide for at *Pauls Crosse*, and at most of the Churches in *London*; and at many in the Country; and at the Sessions holden at *Croydon*, the latter end of *June* last, he made such free confession at the Barre, declaring the manner of his life, his odious Drinking, his abominable Whoring, his cruell Murther, and the false dealing of his deceitfull friend, which was the cause of his small wracke: with which Relations of his pronounced, with such vehemency and protestations, he moued all that heard him to commiseration and pitie.

So, according to Law and Iustice, he was there condemned and iudged (for the murthering of his two Children) to be hang'd, which Iudgement was executed on him at the common Gallows at *Croydon*, on Munday the second

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day of *June*, 1621. where he dyed with great penitency and remorse of Conscience.

This was the lamentable end of *John Rowse*, a man of the age of fifty yeeres, and one that might have liu'd and dyed in better fashion, if he had laid hold on the grace of heauen, and craued Gods protection and fatherly assistance: but of all that herein is declared, this one thing which I now declare, is most lamentable & remarkable; which is, that *Ewell* being a Market Towne, not much aboue ten miles from *London*, in a Christian Kingdome, and such a Kingdome, where the all-sauing Word of the euer-living God is most diligently, sincerely, and plentifully preached; & yet amidst this diligence, as it were in the Circle or Center of this sincerity, and in the flood of this plenty, the Towne of *Ewell* hath neither Preacher nor Pastor: for although the Parsonage be able to maintaine a sufficient Preacher, yet the liuing beeing in a Lay-mans hand, is rented out to another for a great sum, & yet no Preacher maintained there. Now the chief Landlord out of his portion, doth allow but seuen pounds yeerely for a Reader, and the other that doth hyre the Parsonage at a great Rent, doth giue the said Reader foure pound the yeere more out of his meanes and courtesie: and by this meanes the Towne is serued with a poore old man that is halfe blinde, and by reason of his age can scarcely read: for all the world knowes, that so small a stipend cannot finde a good Preacher Bookes, and very hardly bread to liue on; so that the poore soules dwelling there, are in danger of famishing, for want of a good Preacher to breake the Bread of Life vnto them: for a Sermon amongst them, is as rare as warm weather in *December*, or Ice in *July*: both which I haue seene in *England*, though but seldome.

And as the Wolfe is most bold with the Sheepe, when there

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there is either no Shepheard, or an impotent insufficient one, so the Diuell (perhaps) tooke his aduantage of this wretched man, seeing he was so badly guarded, & so weakly guided to withstand his force and malice: for where God is least known and called vpon, there Satan hath most power and domination. But howsoeuer, I wish with all my heart, that that Towne and many more were better prouided then they are, and then such numbers of soules would not be in hazzard to perish; nor so many sufficient schollers that can preach and teach well, liue in penury through want of maintenance. I could runne further vpon this point, but that I doe shortly purpose to touch it more to the quick in another Booke.

By this mans fall, we may see an example of Gods Iustice against Drunkennes, Whoredome, and Murder; the Diuel being the first Author, who was a Murderer from the beginning: who fil'd *Cain* with Enuy; that hee murdered his brother *Abel*: who tempted *Dania* first to Adultery: and afterwards to Murder; who prouoked *Herod* to cause the blessed Seruant of God *Iohn Baptist* to lose his head; because hee told him it was not lawfull for him to marry his brother *Philips* Wife; and who was the prouoker of the aforesaid *Herod* to murder all the innocent male children in his Kingdome. And let vs but marke and consider the plagues and punishments that God hath inflicted vpon Murderers, Adulterers, and Incestuous persons: First, *Cain*; although by his birth hee was the first man that euer was borne, a Prince by his birth, and heire apparant to all the world; yet for the Murder by him committed on his brother, he was the first Vagabond and Runnagate on the face of the earth, almost fearefull of his owne shadow: and after he had liued along time terrifide in Conscience, was himselfe

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himselfe slaine (as is supposed) by *Lamech*, *Simeon* and *Zen* the sonnes of *Iacob* were accursd of their Father for the slaughter of the *Sichemites*; *Ioab* the Captaine of *Dauids* Host, was slaine for the murdering of *Abner*; *Dauid* himselfe, for the death of *Krias*, and the Adukery committed with *Bethsheba*, was continually plagued and vexed with the Sword of Warre, with the Rebellion of his owne sonnes, and with the vntimely deaths of *Amnon*, and *Absolon*. *Banah* and *Rechab*, for the slaying of *Ishbosheth* the sonne of *Saul*, they were both by *Dauids* commandement put to death, who had both their hands and feete cut off, & were afterward hanged ouer the Poole in *Hebron*: *Samuel* 2. 41. The examples are infinite out of diuine and humane Histories, that God did neuer suffer Murder to goe vntowarded: and this miserable man, of whom I haue heere related, is a most manifest spectacle of Gods renouging vengeance, for that crying and hainous sinne.

As concerning Lust and Incontinency, it is a thorn pleasure, bought with long paine, a hunnied poyson, a Gulch of Shame, a Pickpurse, a breeder of Diseases, a gall to the Conscience, a corrosiue to the heart, turning mans wit into foolish madnesse, the bodies bane, and the soules perdition: it is excessiue in youth, and odious in age; besides, God himselfe doth denounce most fearefull threats against Fornicators and Adulterers; as the Apostle saith, that Whoremongers and Adulterers shall not inherit the Kingdome of Heauen, 1. Cor. 6. 9. And God himselfe saith, that he will be a swift witnes against Adulterers, *Mal* 3. 5. And the Wise man saith, that because of the whorish woman, a man is brought to a morsell of bread, and a woman will burne for the precious life of a man: For, saith he, can a man take fire in his bosome, and his cloathes not bee burnt? or can a man goe upon

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hot Coales, and his feete not be burnt? So hee that goeth in to his neighbours wife, shall not be innocent, *Pro. 6. 27, 28, 29.* *Abimelech*, one of the sonnes of *Gedeon*, murdered threescore and ten of his Brethren; and in reward thereof (by the iust Iudgement of God) a woman with a picce of a Millstone beate out his braines, after hee had vsurped the Kingdome three yecres, *Iudges the 9.* Our English Chronicles make mention, that *Roger Mortimer*, Lord Baron of *Wallingford*, murdered his Master King *Edward* the second, and caused the Kings Vncle, *Edmund Earle of Kent*, causelessly to bee beheaded: but Gods Iustice ouertooke him at last, so that for the said Murders hee was shamefully executed. *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* was murdered in the Abbey of *Bury* by *William de la Poole Duke of Suffolke*, who after ward was beheaded himselfe on the Sea by a Pyrat. *Arden of Feuersham*, and *Page of Plimmouth*, both their Murders are fresh in memory, and the fearefull ends of their Wiues and their Ayders in those bloody actions will neuer bee forgotten.

It is too manifestly knowne, what a number of Stepmothers and Strumpets haue most inhumanely murdred their Children, and for the same haue most deseruetly been executed. But in the memory of man (nor scarcely in any History) it is not to be found, that a Father did euer take two Innocent Children out of their beds, and with weeping teares of pittilesse pitie, and vnmercifull mercy, to drowne them, shewing such compassionate cruelty, and sorrowfull fighting remorselesse remorse in that most vnfatherly and vnnaturall deede.

All which may be attributed to the malice of the Diuell; whose will and endeavour is that none should be saued, who layes out his traps and snares, intangling some with Lust, some with Couetousnesse, some with Ambition, Broken-

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ness, Enuy, Murder, Sloth, or any Vice whereto hee sees a man or a woman inclined most vnto, as hee did by this wretched man, lulling him, as it were, in the cradle of sensuality, and vngodly delight, vntill such time as all his meanes, Reputation, and Credit was gone, and nothing left him but misery and reproach. Then hee leades him along through doubts and feares, to haue no hope in Gods Providence, perswading his Conscience that his sinnes were vnpardonable, and his Estate and Credit vnrecoverable.

VVith these suggestions, he led him on to despaire, and in desperation to kill his Children, and make shipwracke of his owne Soule, in which the diligence of the Diuel appeareth, that he labours and trauels vncessantly: and as Saint *Bernard* saith, in the last day shall rise in condemnation against vs, because he hath ever been more diligent to destroy soules, then wee haue been to saue them. And for a

Conclusion, let vs beseech God of his infinite mercy to defend vs from all the subtile temptations of Satan.

IOHN



JOHN ROVVE his Prayer for pardon of his lewd life, which hee vsed to pray in the time of his imprisonment.

GOD of my Soule and Body, haue mercy vpon mee: the one I haue cast away by my Folly, and the other is likely to perish in thy Fury, vnlesse in thy great mercy thou saue it. My Sinnes are deepe Seas to drowne mee; I am swallowed vp in the bottomlesse Gulph of my own transgressions. With Cain I haue beene a Murderer, and with Iudas a Betrayer of the Innocent. My body is a Slaue to Satan, and my wretched Soule is deuoured vp by Hell. Blacke haue beene my thoughts, and blacker are my deeds. I haue beene the Diuels instrument, and am now become the scorne of men; a Serpent vpon earth, and an Outcast from Heauen. What therefore can become of mee (miserable Caitiffe?) if I looke vp to my Redeemer, to him I am an Arch Traitor, if vp-

John Rowse his Prayer.

on Earth, it is drowned with Blood of my shedding,
if into Hell, there I see my Conscience, burning in
the Brimstone Lake. God of my Soule and Body
haue mercy therefore vpon mee: Saue mee, O saue
mee, or else I perish for euer: I dye for euer in the
world to come, vnlesse (sweet Lord) thou catchest
my repentant Soule in thine Armes; O saue me, saue
me, saue me.

JOHN



JOHN ROVVE of *Ewell* his own
Arraignment, Confession, Condemnation,
and Iudgement of himselfe, whilst he lay Prisoner
in the *White Lyon*, for drowning of
his two Children.

I Am arraign'd at the blacke dreadfull Barre,
Where Sinnes (so red as Scarlet) Iudges are;
All my Inditements are my horrid Crimes,
Whose Story will affright succeeding Times,
As (now) they driue the present into wonder,
Making Men tremble, as trees struck with Thunder.

If any asks what Euidence comes in?
O'Tis my Conscience, which hath euer bin
A thousand witnesses: and now it tels
A Tale, to cast me to ten thousand Hels.

The Iury are my Thoughts (vpriight in this,)
They sentence me to death for doing amisse:
Examinations more there need not then,
Than what's confest heere both to God and Men.

The Cryer of the Court is my blacke Shame,
Which when it calls my Iury, doth proclaime
Vnlesse (as they are summon'd) they appeare,
To giue true Verdict of the Prisoner,
They shall haue hear

Such, as may

set,
mens debt.

About

Rowse his Arraignment.

About me round sit Innocence and Truth,
As Clerkes to this high Court; and little Ruth
From Peoples eyes is cast vpon my face,
Because my facts are barbarous, damn'd, and base.
The Officers that 'bout me (thicke) are plac't,
To guard me to my death, (when I am cast)
Are the blacke stings my speckled soule now feeles,
Which like to Furies dogge me, close at heeles.
The Hangman, that attends me is Despaire,
And gnawing wormes my fellow-Prisoners are.

His Inditement for Murder of his Children.

THe first who (at this Sessions) lowd doth call me;
Is Murder, whose grim visage doth appall me,
His eyes are fires, his voice rough windes out-rores,
And on my head the Diuine Vengeance scores:
So fast and fearfully I sinke to ground,
And wish I were in twenty Oceans drownd.

He sayes I haue a bloody Villaine bin,
And (to proue this) ripe Euidence steps in,
Brow'd like my selfe: Iustice so brings about;
That blacke sinnes still hunt one another out:
'Tis like a rotten frame ready to fall,
For one maine Post being shaken, puls downe all.

To this Inditement, (holding vp my hand)
Fettered with Terrors more then Irons stand,
And being ask'd what to the Bill I say,
Guilty I cry. O dreadfull Sessions-day!

Rowse his Arraignment.

His Iudgement.

FOr these thick Stygian streams in which th'ast swom,
Thy guilt hath on thee laid this bitter doome;
Thy loath'd life on a Tree of shame must take
A leaue compeld by Law, e're old age make
Her signed Passe-port ready. Thy offence
No longer can for dayes on earth dispense.
Time blot thy name out of this bloody roule,
And so the Lord haue mercy on my Soule.

His speech what hee could say for himselfe.

O Wretched Caytiffe! what perswasive breath
Can call back this iust Sentence of quicke death?
I begge no boone, but merrey at Gods hands,
(The King of Kings, the Soueraigne that commands
Both Soule and Body) O let him forgiue
My Treason to his Throne, and whilst I liue,
Iebbits and Racks shall torture limme by limme,
Through worlds of Deaths Ile breake to fly to him.
My Birth-day gaue not to my Mothers wombe,
More ease, then this shall ioyes, when e're it come.
My body mould to earth, sinnes sinke to Hell,
My penitent Soule win Heauen, vaine world farewell.

FINIS.